has just been replenished with a full Summer stock, imported and home-manufactured, and parents are invited to examine the new styles of the season which are more graceful and becoming to javenile faces then any that have preceded them. The GRETLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CAP DEPARTMENT to turnished with every variety of traveling, sporting and fancy Cape, Boys' dress and school Cape, &c.

GREIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Pani's Church.

An-Ox Removed.—Our Knox has gone, good reader—not far, to be sure. But then we, who have been above him and by the side of him for many a year, begin already to feel his loss. Yee, Knox, and, of all other knock, Knox, the latter, has taken himself off. A placard on the shutters of his old store, No. 128 Fulton st., says that he has removed to the corner of Broadway, just beyond. Following the direction in diested by the plecarded for, we come to a neatly but not garageously fitted store, of easy access and conspicuous location, and therein smiles, as of old, the man of tiles. Knox is under his own roof, that large building claiming him as its master. The Sun sheltered him on his way furtune—ward, as d now with a fair supply of fur he takes a fly on his own account. Success attend him!

But before leaving him we find that he has taken measures to shelter himself from the sun. There is a roll of awaing next to the building—that is plan enough; but that queer now of scinar-joines! What are they? Oh! that's the way you knock them out is it? And so they shoot out into a regular awaing-rame, substantial and light, and very creditable to the inventor, Mr. De Bow, while the workmanship upon it tells well for the maker, B. F. MILLER, No. 26 West Broadway. AN-OX REMOVED .- Our KNOX has gone, good

SUMMER OPENING .- HATTERS TO GENTLEMEN.

DESIGNER AND INTERDUCERS OF STREES.—WE THIS DAY offer to the notice of our patrons our ever popular

ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BEAVER HAT.

Also, a plain dress Castor Hat, peculiarly our own, appreciated and worn by the best cass weaters each successive season of its introduction by us. In the Ruffing Department, (known as Soft Hatting.) will be deplayed the skill and taste of our FRENCH FAREICANY.

whose inimitable productions, received per Baltic, together with selections from our own Make Shop, will renier our large and varied assortment complete.

LEARY & Co., Astor House, Broadway.

TO THE HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.

—A. LELAND & Co., No. 171 Pearl-st., beg leave to call the attention of the trade to several new styles of Men's Straw Hars just finished, among which are the "Young America" and fine White Japan Hats, both of uncommon beauty as well as durability, together with our usual large variety of Men's, Boya and Children's Straw Hars, all of our own manufacture, at the lowest market price by the case or dozen.

A. Leland & Co., No. 171 Pearl-st.

UNDER-GARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER .-The bost assortment in the city will be found as usual at RANKIN'S OLD STAND, No. 104 BOWERY.

The quality of the goods is unsurpassed—the prices lower than ever.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 194 Bowery. Established in 1823.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!!-S. & M. E. TOWLE Co. have reduced the prices of every description of Mantillas, and offer Moire Antique, Watered Silk and Bischoff Silk Mantillas of per cent less thas any bonse in the trade. Also, Guipure and Applique Lace Mantillas of the newest patterns.

STRLLA, CASHMERE AND CANTON CRAFE SHAWLS.—Now patterns of Bruchs and Printed Stells Shawls, Printed Thibet and Cashmere Shawls at low prices. Heavy plain and tich embroidered Canton Crape Shawls at a great reduction.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 231 Grand. st.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS .- Just received a new and magnificent assortment of GLOVES, TIES, CRAVATS, SUSPEADERS, &C., selected in London and Paris ex-pressity for ret-il, at AGATE's celebrated Corrassa Shirt Manu-lactory, No. 256 Broadway.

SUMMER CLOTHING .- We have lately added many new styles to our immense stock of fashionable Summing.

CLOTHING, and would advise our friends to give us an early cand make their selections, as the more desirable styles will scarce before the season is over.

D. Devlin & Co.

Nos. 250, 259 and 250 Broadway, cor. Warren-st.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—Patrons of the old Estab-shment, No. 231 Broadway, 3d door above the Astor House, are nore than repaid for the trouble of ascending one flight of stairs the selections made from the large stock of proverbially the set Ready-made Garments to be procured, sates of which are sing made at wholesale prices. WM. T. JENNINGS. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fine Ciothing.

MAIDEN-LANE FIRE .- " NEW-YORK, June 18, MAIDEN-LANE FIRE.—"NEW-LORK, June 10, 1885.—Meserz Stearns & Marvin—Genfa: The fire that entirely destroyed the building No. 10 Maiden-lane, on the moraing of the 16th inst., a part of which was occupied by us, severely tested one of your Rich & Co.'s Salamander Safes, Wilden's Patent, No. 2.491, purchased in February, 1850. It remained among the ruins for forty-eight hours, and on being opened this morning all the books and papers were found to be perfectly legible. Yours, &c.,

"Dunkin & Robbins, No. 10 Maiden-lane."

These Sakes secured by the celebrated "La Belle" Lock,

These Sares, secured by the celebrated "La Belle" Lock, are manufactured and sold by
STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 148 Water-st.,
The only makers of Safes combining Rich & Co. and Wilder's

Palents.

Also for cale by FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS No. 345 Broadway.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS .- Three cases fine French de Bages will be offered THIS NORNING at the log price of 1/6; worth St. Also real India Scorsuckers, a fice an beautiful article for Traveling Dresses. E. H. LEADBEATEN & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway,
CARPETIEGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC., ETC.,
For sale on the most roasonable terms
FOR CASH.

MELODEONS.—S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELODROWS, tuned the equal temperament, to which was recently
awarded the first premium at the National Fair, Washington,
D. C., can be found only at No. 333 Broadway. A liberal discount made for cash. The trade supplied on the most liberal
terms.

GOOD CHANCE.

CARPETS AT COST PRIOR TO REMOVAL.

In consequence of removing to our new store on the 1
July we are closing out our stock of
CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., at cost.

DOUGHTY & BEO.,

No. 231 Broadway
Three doors above the Aster Hou

JAMES LITTLE & Co., Merchant Tailors, No. 412

Broadway, near Casel-st., where you will find the most fashion-able and best-made GARMENTS in the city. Goods made to or-der at the shortest notice and in a superior manner. Doll-Snow .- This Show of the Season, at Ro DOLL-Show.—This Show of the Season, at Ro-orns's Fancy Store, No. 449 Broadway, will continue through the week, embracing every variety of Dolls, from the size of one-half an inch to full grown bables, dressed and undressed, black and white, crying and langhing—such a display as will af-ford all the little girls in New York an opportunity to make a selection. Also every variety of Toys and Games for the amusement and instruction of children. For sale at prices that Roorns, by his own importations, can only afford to sell them. No. 449 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-FROM
SAFES, with HALL'S PATENT POWDES-PROOF LOCKS, the same
that were swarfied separate medals at the World's Fair, London,
1831, and at the World's Fair, New York, in 1833 and 1854,
and this is the Lock, and the only Powder-Proof Lock, that
and this is the Lock, and the only Powder-Proof Lock, that
received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others
were one enhibitions, and are now solverthod as "World's Fair
Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons
suthorised to make and seR his PATENT CHAMPIOS SAFE, with
HALL'S PATENT POWDES-PROOF LOCKS.

Green Block, Nos. 185, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

BOSTON PIANOS.-HORACE WATERS, No 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. GILBERT & CO. *PINOS, with and without the Æoltan, Jacob CHICKERING, HALLETT & CUESTON's and WOODWARD & BEOWN's PIANOS, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the best Boston makes and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

MOURNING GOODS! MOURNING GOODS!! Grenadires, Tisues, Printed Muslins, de Bage and rich Bareges an all kinds of Mourning Goods selling at great bareains. E. H. LEAUBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

A. W. FABER'S LEAD PENCILS.

MANUFACTURER'S DEPOT AT NO. 133 WILLIAM-ST.,
New-York.

A complete stock of the above always on hand.
EEEERAAD FABER, sole Agent.

EVANS'S Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Futton-at, is the only place where Zopbyr Cassimero Suits are sold for \$10, Check Marseilles Suits \$5.50, Marseilles Vesta \$1. Alpsoa Coate \$2, double-breasted fashionable Cloth Coats \$0, extra-fine blue Dress Coats \$15.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL .- Pough-Sepale, New York. A new system. RECITATION practiced-SPRAKING. Send for a Catalogue to J. W. FOWLER.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY AUCTION SALE of STOCKS and Boxps will take place This Day, at 125 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in smother column. Catalogues can be obtained at the Office, No. 11 Broad-st.

Dr. S. S. FITCH, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sou-day accepted) from 9 until 3 o'clock, treats consumption, Asth-um, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Females. Consultation free.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPERS.— The hest in the world, the admiration of conneiseurs, the envy of imitators. Sold and applied at No 23 Broadway, (nine pri-rate rooms.) The largest stook of Wigs and Toupers in Amer-ta, sice Bacruston's Moldaria Cream.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner White-st.,
stoly received from Europe and the late Auction Sales

Have lately received from Europe and the late Auction Selectheir usual supply of
RICH AND PASHIONABLE CARPETING,
To which they invite the attention of those shout furnishin Ricuses, Hotels, Steamboats, &c. The goods having been selected with great care, and purchased at the present low market prices, we are enabled to offer Carpers' full 10 per cont. less than other stores wintering their old stocks, at higher rates. We are selling our entire stock at the lowest possible prices, as follows:

re setting our dante succession of the setting our dante succession of the setting of the settin Of every style and width, from 3 to 24 feet wide.

All widths and colors.
RUGS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, SHADES, ETC.

For Hotels, Steambouts, &c., made to order.
UPHOLSTREY,
In all its branches, punctually and fulfilly attended to.
The public are requested te give us a call before selecting elsewhere, thereby making a saving of full 10 per cent on their purchases.

Peterson & Homphare,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

BAREGES, BAREGES.—A new lot of rich Rar-eges will be opened THIS MORNING, which we will sell at 1/6 P yerd. Also a large lot of cheap Silks. E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

Second-hand ÆOLIAN PIANO, Gilbert's make,

hese prices defy competition.
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

NOT PRINTED!

Royal English VELVET CARPETS 11/, 12/ per yard.

Fuglish Tapestry Brussels 2/, 9/, 10/ per yard.

Erglish Ingrains, 4/, 5/, 6/ per yard, at

HIRAM ANDERSON'S, NO. 99 Bowery,

Sign of the Great American Engle.

FEVER AND AGUE.

The proprietor of Dessitzen's Fever and Ague Pills does not feel obliged to puff his own remedy; he profers to exhibit the testimony of disinterested parties. Read:

MOUNT CARMEL, Ill., May 14, 1855.

E. D. DESHLER—Dear Sir; I have seld the last box of your Pills to-day and they give general satisfaction. They care the Ague in every case, or at least in nine cases out of ten. Send me out six dozen.

Sold at wholesale by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, No. 341 Broadway. Also by Clickener & Co., S. Peul & Co., Stebbins, Morgan & Allen, A. B. & D. Sends, C. H. Ring, Alcott & McKesson, and F. C. Welle & Co. FEVER AND AGUE.

HERNIA.—Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new patent Radical cure TRUSS. References as to its superiority-Profs. Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochar

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.-Here is health for all Yes, for all! This noble remedy, acting as it does tunned ately upon the mulasprings of life, restores health when failing gives energy and vigor to the system when flaging, in a manner superior to any medicine evar made known. Sold at the Mannetactories, No. 59 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand. Lendon, and by all druggists at 25 cents, 62; cents and \$1 per box.

VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE AND LARD OIL,

REMOVED-BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL. Base Sears TRUSSES,
To No. 1 Bareley-st., corner Broadway.
This Truss rever runts, nor grows weak from use. Six days' triel given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1855.

Our friends in Hoboken will find THE TRIBUKE for sale at an early hour in the morning at the bookstore of William Parton, No. 191 Washington-st., above Fifth-st.

In the case of Thomas D. Jewett, indicted in the Court of Sessions for obtaining goods by false pretenses, the Jury, without leaving their seats, yesterday returned a verdict of Not Guilty, a decision in which the Court declared its concurrence.

There was another slight decline in the price of beef cattle at the great market, Forty fourthstreet, yesterday. On an average it was equal to half a cent a pound for the meat. The best quality of cattle, however, was not so much affected. They sold at prices equal to 11 cents a pound, nett; but the supply of common and lower grades was fully equal to the demand and prices gave way. Very good bullocks, suitable for market retailing, sold at prices equal to 10 cents a pound for the meat in the quarters. There were over 2,000 head of cattle in the pens, nearly all of which passed into the hands of butchers before night. We understand the number would have been much targer if drevers had not held them out of market. Over ten thousand sheep were sold in the last week to butchers in this city, and the supply is

Our Correspondent at Council Bluffs gives an account of a veritably reported massacre of an emigrant party of men, supposed to be Mormons, and the capture of their wives and children, beside two negro women. He states too that the Sioux Indians who made the attack were aware of the warlike preparations of our Government and thus hurl defiance at it. This is the first episode in the war, as it must now be considered, which was needlessly provoked by our own people, as we have shown again and again. Steamers with troops are reported ascending the Missouri, and advices from St. Louis state that Fort Laramie is in the hands of the Indians. We have now the prospect of a good fat Indian war, to last Heaven knows how long and cost the Treasury indefinite sums. They call for 10,000 troops out West and are promising themselves rare pickings from the Commissariat disbursements.

A good deal of talk was carried on in town yesterday by the news that Mr. Greeley had been arrested and put in prison at Paris. At first the natural supposition was that the event had a political character and that the Imperial Government had been paying him off for some excessive frankness of a Democratic nature of which he or we had been guilty. Such however was not the case. His Imperial Majesty limits his repressive measures toward us to the frequent suppression of copies of THE TRIBUNE sent to our subscribers in France, and has not vet laid his heavy hand on the person of any member of our establishment in his dominions. The history of Mr. Greeley's adventure is narrated by himself in another part of this paper, in a manner which renders any detailed exposition of the facts here quite superfluous. Briefly, the arrest was made at the suit of Lechesne the sculptor, who had a claim against the Crystal Palace for a statuefull-length Bacchante we believe, which still lies safe and sound in one of the courts of the Palace-and who thought to hold Mr. Greeley pecuniarily responsible as a Director of the Assosociation. The Court however refused to adopt M. Lechesne's view of the matter and discharged the defendant.

The arrival of the Asia at Halifax places us in possession of intelligence three days later than that brought by the St. Louis. The great feature is the capture, according to a dispatch from Lord Raglan, on the evening of the 8th, of the Mamelon and the White Tower by the French after a two days' bombardment. The loss of the assailants is said to be very great. Details of the action before Sevastopol on the

29d ult. show it to have been merely a successful attack by the French on an advanced line which the Russians were forming by connecting their ambuscades with a line of gabions. Fuller accounts of the expedition to the Ses of Azoff show that the Allies effected no permanent landing at Genitchi, and that a portion at least of the Russian stores at that place will be saved by the Russians. The allied fleets on the Baltic were near Cronstadt.

THE CRIMEAN WAR.

The Allies are exhibiting a degree of energy in their proceedings in the Crimes which certainly offers a favorable contrast to their previous blundering and vacillating course. On the heels of Sir Edmund Lyons's exploits in the Sea of Azoff we now have the news-brought by the arrival of the Asia at Halifax yesterday -of the storm and capture of the White Tower and the Mamelon, with great slaughter on both Precisely what fortification is meant by the

White Tower we do not know. There was a fort known by that name on the south-west side of Sevastopol which was reported to have been destroyed by the Allies last Fall, but afterward turned out to be in tolerable condition. But on this point we withhold further remark till we are in possession of more complete details from our correspondence and files of European journals. With regard to the Mamelon and its capture we can now form some opinion. This is one of a series of three earth-works thrown up in February and March by the Russians fac in advance of their main lines. The first of these redoubts is that called Selinghinsk on Mount Sapun, an elevation east of the Careening Bay, or between that Bay and the head of the main harbor. For above four months this hill was neglected, until on the night of Feb. 2! the Russians went there and began to throw up a redoubt. On the night of the 22d, the Allies having paid no attention to what was going on, the labor was renewed, and with such effect that Gen. Canrobert determined if possible to put an end to the hos-tile enterprise. For that purpose a force of Zouaves and Marines under Gen. Monet gallantly attacked the hill about 20'clock on the morning of Feb. 24. The Russians made a desperate resistance, but were driven from the redoubt with great slaughter on both sides, and the French remained in possession. But when day dawned the victorious Zounves found it impossible to keep their new position. In short, it was commanded by the Russian main lines and was directly exposed to their fire. Sapun was accordingly abandoned by the French and was reoccupied, strengthened and armed with cannon by the Russians. The latter next preceded on March 12 to throw up another similar work on another hill-south of their lines and nearly 600 yards in advance of the Malakoff bastionbetween the Careening Bay and the inner barbor. To this hill, from its form, the French gave the name of Mamelon; it has been the object of heated conflicts, but the Russians have maintained possession until now. Between it and Sapun a third redoubt has also been erected by them and the three have been connected by trenches. The whole were intended to serve more as offensive counter-approaches against the besiegers than as adding any positive strength to the defense. They are all flanked and commanded by the Russian lines, and especially by Malakoff.

The value of the Mamelon to the Allies depends entirely on a point with regard to which we have no definite information. This is whether they have also erected and armed batteries to engage Malakoff and the rest of the Russian main lines. If they have, the reduction and silencing of the Mamelon will not only relieve them from its harassing fire, but will enable them, so soon as they have taken the other two abandoned works, to carry their trenches considerably forward toward the main ditch. If they have not, the Mamelon will have to be abandoned now as Sapun was on Feb. 24, and may be reoccupied by the Russians the next night. On this question we must wait for more complete information. We knew from the correspondence of The London Time; that as late as May 21 no such batteries were in existence; according to that authority, the allied lines must then have been as much as 700 yards or more from Malakoff; but what was done between that time and the time of the assault we shall learn, we trust, by the mail of the Asia,

which will be due here to-morrow morning.

How far the capture of these two fortifications justifies the exultation which our dispatch shows it has caused in England, it is hardly necessary to state. It is certainly something toward the reduction of Sevastopol; but compared with the whole of that immense undertaking it is like a grain of sand in a bushel. Gen. Canrobert thought that to carry the place by storm, would involve the loss of 40,000 men; and considering that there are three regular lines of defense, that each street is barricaded and armed with cannon, and each building loophooled, and that the Russians would fight there better and more effectively than anywhere else, that estimate does not seem exaggerated. But in spite of all boasting and excitement at London and Paris, we do not yet believe that the allied Generals have an idea of attempting to storm the place until after a campaign in the field, the defeat of the Russian army in two or three pitched battles, and the definite cutting off of supplies and reënforcements coming to the garrison by way of Perekop. Still there is just now some show of probability in favor of an assault at an earlier day.

With regard to the value of the successes in the Sea of Azoff we have already expressed our opinion and see no reason to change it. Bat while we abstain from further explanations on that subject we will cite some important statements made by Mr. Cobden in the House of Commons in the course of a very able and brilliant speech on the night of the 5th inst. In so doing we mark a few passages in italies. Mr. Cobden said:

"He was speaking at a moment when the country was excited by the recent intelligence from the seat of war. Now if any one studied the maps of the scene of war. Now if any one studied the maps of the scene of the operations, it would be seen how much was made out of gery little, although it had done much to increase the confidence of the people. He placed no limits to the power of England and France if they put out their strength, but he was not so sure that our position in the Crimea was as supposed. He had been in communication with a gentleman with regard to the supply of food to the Russians in the Crimea, and he did not learn from him that Sevastopol depended on Kertch for food. He was told by this gentleman, (and it ought to damp this unwarranted exultapended on Kertch for food. He was told by this gen-tlemar, (and it ought to damp this unwarranted exulta-tion), who was a bolder of corn at Kertch, that the Russian Government had stated to him five mouths ago that they could not be responsible for the safety

of his corn. Five months ago Russia gave notice that it was intended to abandon Kertch, and no doubt it was the same with Berdiansk and other places in the Sea of Azof. From what he gathered there was great exaggeration with regard to this expedition to the Sea of Azoff. If there was really anything in it, what must now be the reflection of those who had the sheps to andertake it long ago? Were we sure that the expedition was not occasioned by the same cause which took our troops from Gallipoli to Varna and from Varna to the Crimea—the cry of 'Do something' [Hear, hear]. If ever a Government or a commander did something because they were told to do something, and for no other reason, the chances were a hundred to one that they would do something wrong [Hear, hear]. He was not sure that the expedition was caused by anything but because the Government was called on to do something, and he would now record his deliberate opinion that, while the proceedings in the Sea of Azoff were destroying private property and would not add to the luster of our arms, he believed that they could have no better effect on the war than the maranding expeditions lest year in the Gulf of Finland had on Cronstadt. He believed that the supplies of Sexastopol and that both must be taken before you could intercept the food of the Russian army and take Sexastopol. As to the interception of supplies into the Crimea across the steppes were the crimea, and that all that commerce was now suspended. The consequence was that the Russian Government would avail itself of all that the removed that the Russian Government would navalities of the supplement was that the Russian Government would navalities of the supplement was that the Russian Government would navalities of the supplement was that the Russian Government would navalities of the supplement was that the Russian Government would navalities of the supplement was that the Russian Government would navalities of the supplement was the supplement was the commerce was now suspended. to go from Odessa and other pieces on the coast, over the steppes, with produce to the Crimes, and that all that commerce was now suspended. The consequence was that the Russian Government would avail itself of all that means of conveyance; while so far from the steppes being an obstacle, journeys were made over steppes five or six times greater in extent than those. Was it not better that we should look at all these things in this light and calmly consider them without giving way to an effervescence of feeling which prevented our judging of the consequences of what we were about to do? We had recommenced the war with a determination to take Sevastopol. When he said that the united strength of Eugland and France could not be resisted by any human power he made one exception in favor of a greater power than either. He alluded to pestilence and disease. He had read lately some extracts from Spencer's work with reference to the climate of the Crimea, which had reference to the Summer. He never dreamed of applying those observations to the Winter, for if well housed and fed and not overworked in the trenches, there was nothing in the constitution of an Englishman to prevent his living and being in health in the Winter in the Crimea. But in the Summer, according to the best authorities, it was lardly possible for an Englishman in the Crimea, and being in health in the Winter in the Crimea. But in the Summer, according to the best authorities, it was hardly possible for an Englishman in the Crimea, unless the most careful precantion was observed, to escape the intermittent fever which prevailed in July, August and half of September. Those were the fail months. If any one sinned against the most careful rules of diet; if a man went out in the mid-day sun or was exposed to the night dews; if he took cold water when heated or ate new corn or fruit—all these things brought on the intermittent fever, and all these precautions soldiers, of all other men, disregarded. He dreaded the fate of the army in July, August and Seutember.

We have no desire to give to the observations of an advocate pleading a cause-even if it be the cause of Peace-a weight which ought not to belong to them; but common sense seems to accord with most of what Mr. Cobden here advances. It is not to be supposed that Russia would leave the main channel for supplies to her Crimean Army without defense. She has made blunders enough in the conduct of the war, as even her special advocates will not deny; but nothing to lead us to suppose her Government capable of such fatuity as this. If Kertch, or Arabat, or Genitchi were necessary to her as depots of provisions, she would have had them fortified and defended by troops, especially as she must long ago have expected a naval attack on those places-whereas the allied Commanders found neither forts nor soldiers in their way. Mr. Cobden is undoubtedly right in saying that Perekop is the great channel for her supplies.

There can be no doubt that if men and munitions enough are sent to the Crimea by the Allies they can conquer and hold that peninsula. So far, however, they seem to have added only Omer Pasha's 35,000 men, the Piedmontese 15,000 and 25,000 of the French reserves in Turkey, or in all 75,000 men to their armies since the beginning of the second campaign. Their entire efficient force now in the Crimea cannot be reckoned at above 175,000 men. These troops are however weakened by being scattered, 35,000 at Eupatoria, and 20,000 at Kertch, leaving 120,000 before Sevastopol. Of these 45,000 would be required to keep up the siege, which leaves 75,000 for field operations. Now this army is not strong enough for the peculiar movements it must undertake in order to turn the enemy's intrenchments, since the Russians can oppose it with a stronger force in a more advantageous position. We say stronger, because 18,000 new troops have just entered the Peniasula. Under these circumstances it is barely possible that the allied Generals may attempt the assault, notwithstanding the fearful slaughter it involves. But we shall believe this only when we hear that it has been done.

THE EFFICIENCY OF SLAVERY.

Our friend of The Charleston Standard continues his defenses of Slavery with the pertinacity of one animated by a "fixed idea," rather than by rational convictions. He condescends to glance, in the midst of a thousand generalities, at one or two facts propounded in the replies of THE TRIBUNE; but cautiously avoids a direct encounter. It is wiser, he thinks, to remain in the misty regions of abstraction than to come down to the daylight and open ground of actual results.

The only instance in which he has deigned to resort to a practical test as to the comparative social efficiency of Slavery or Freedom is in the publication of a table, taken from the Reports on Commerce and Navigation for 1854, and which shows that while the exports of the inclusive products of the Southern States have been \$111,277,000, those of the inclusive products of the Free States have only been \$33,218,000! Does not that show that Slavery is the most efficient-he asks-does not the fact that with only half the population we excel you so much in exports prove the superiority of our industry? Why then boast of your greater wealth, comfort, variety of occupation, and general intelligence?

We will tell The Standard why. It is because neither the industrial nor social advancement of a nation is to be measured by the amount of its exports alone. The fereign trade is eften the most inconsiderable part of the trade of a people who are highly prosperous, while it may be, and generally is, the most considerable part of the trade of a people who are not prosperous. It is the variety and magnitude of the internal trade, or in other words the efficiency of their whole productive labor-not a single branch of it-which measure their industrial development. It happens to the South that her climate and

soil give her almost a monopoly of two or three articles which are in universal demand over the globe; such as cotton, tobacco and rice, articles which cannot be all consumed at home, and which must be exchanged for foreign commodities. Her exports therefore are largely in excess of other branches of trade. But does it follow from this that the South is more flourishing than other countries whose trade consists between the more distant of their own inhabitanta! What a sovel Political Economy!

The Standard would have arrived at the truth more directly if it had sompared the entire productive activity of the Slave and the Free States and not the amount of their exports inclusively. This we have done & dozen times within the last year to prove the vast supericrity of the Free States, and we do not care to repeat our tables. In order to show the absur- And yet the Administration has hitherto be dity of The Standard's test, however, let us take its principal articles of export and compare their value as such with their total value. First, we give the value of exports as it appears

EXPORTS. Articles the exclusive products of the South Cotton	The Control of the Co	1
Cotton Sugar Tobacco. Sugar Molasses and Spirits Melasses Tar, Pitch, Roein, Tarpentine, &c.	11,565,000 500,000 825,000 2,086,000 2,634,000	THE REAL PROPERTY.
Whole amount exclusive products of the South	\$5,514,397 2,757,900 11,061,900 12,420,000 27,701,000 7,076,000 304,000 135,000 422,000 28,002,600 1,359,000	1
Tetal products common to the North and South		1
Total Whole amount of Exports for year to June 30, 1834.	218,828,617 252,047,000	ì

Exports the exclusive products of the North..... \$31,218,355

This is The Standard's test of industrial activity; but suppose we annex the total value of some of the same articles for the whole United

Home, 34,503,780 9,514,060 38,319,000 87,530,000 232,924,000 42,006,000 61,447,184 Wheat Flour..... Indian Core..... Here we find in respect to these few articles

alone that the industry engaged in the home production amounts to nearly \$500,000,000, which is about double the amount of our entire exports: yet exports alone, according to The Standard, are to be estimated as the criterion of national wealth! The argument is too preposterous to waste time upon, and we are surprised that The Standard should parade it as omething pertinent and forcible.

Our whole amount of imports, as given by The Standard, was \$252,047,000; and because the South produces nine-tenths of these, it is argued that the Southern system of labor is the most effective. But what in that case becomes of the prodigious mass of products which searcely appear in tables of exports at all? What of \$845,430,428 of manufactures and mechanical products produced by the Free States, or even of the \$167,906,035 by the Slave States themselves! What becomes of \$138,385,790 of hay, which is seldom or never exported? What of the \$544,180,516 of live stock, scarcely any of which goes abroad? What of the \$111,703,142 of slaughtered animals, which are mostly eaten where they are killed? In short, the total annual agricultural product of the United States is about Sixteen Hundred Millions of Dollars; its total manufacturing, mining and mechanical product is about Ten Hundred Millions more; and yet-saying nothing of its fisheries and its commerce-we must estimate its prosperity by its Two Hundred and Fifty Millions of exports!

The fact is that the South is so entirely dependent upon its cotton and tobacco that it forgets that there is anything else in the world. t imagines that all the industry of mankind is absorbed in their cultivation, or in the cultivation of that which will exchange for them, and therefore it graduates its social science, its political economy, its legislation and its morals according to the value of cotton, "Cotton is "King," exclaims one of its recent writers. and he might have added by the same logic which brought him to that conclusion, that Cotten is Pope-nay, that Cotton is God.

GOVERNOR REEDER. The Administration has been a long time in

deciding upon the expediency of removing Gov. Reeder. That he would be ousted we have never had any doubt since it became evident that he could not be used by Atchison, Stringfellow & Co. in their designs to make Kansas a Slave State. He is a different man from what he was taken to be when he was appointed. If not in favor of making Kansas a Free State, it is very evident that he thinks the people of that Territory should do their own voting. He does not believe they ought to be controlled by the slave-drivers of Missouri. He understands popular sovereignty to be that sort of sovereignty where the people govern themselves-not where they are governed by others.

Such is not the idea of Stringfellow & Co. They are willing the people of Kansas should make their own laws, provided they make them in a manner favorable to Slavery; otherwise they wish to have a hand in the manner. They intend that Kansas shall be open to Slavery, and they will not hesitate to employ any means in their power to effect their object.

The President is their tool; at least he has no mind of his own, and can be made to do their bidding. He has sided with Slavery and against Freedom ever since he went into the Presidential chair: why should it be expected that he would do otherwise now? Why should it be expected that he would sustain Gov. Reeder? We have said the latter has shown himself a different man from what he was supposed to be. We believe this is true. He was considered a Prc-Slavery Democrat. No one would have been disappointed in him if he had been found using his whole influence in favor of the introduction of Slavery into Kansas.

Nor can it be doubted that if he had thus deported himself he would have been sustained by the Administration. If he hal played into the hands of Stringfellow and his infamous associates-if he had winked at the proceedings of the Missouri mob-we should never have heard anything of the complaints that have been mad; against him. We should never have heard of his unlawful speculations. There would have been no talk of his removal; he would be perfectly secure in his office while Gen. Pierce could continue him there.

We presume, however, that he is to be removed. It has taken the President a while to bring his courage up to the sticking-point. There have been obstacles in the way of his dismissal. Though possibly guilty of misconduct, it does not appear that he is the only guilty party. The Judges and District-Atof products consumed at home, or exchanged torney seem to be in the same category. It | ered by insurance.

would therefore be a little too barefaced to a. charge him from office white allowing his acco ciates to hold on. Hence it is thought expedient to remove the whole party, that the Governor may be reached.

But why was not all this thought of at . earlier day? There are no new facts in regard to the speculations of Gov. Reeder. that is known now has been known for mouth silent on the subject. What is the explanations Why did the President wait nutil the Government of for Kansas? What new light has the President received? A man always health when about to commit a very mean at, and particularly mean at, and particularly mean and particularly mean and particularly means and particula is the reason the President has yed actientil the present mement.

THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGIRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

ecial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 20, 1855. Gov. Reeder, the Judges and District-Att. They of Kansas will all be guillotined. Their fate is with Secretary Davis, Atchison and the President, 1 ad as mercy will be shown. Reeder was a Nebras late, but his notices of popular sovereignty are consis been eretical by his superiors.

The Navy Retiring Board assembled to-day, Commodore Shubrick President. Instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, prescribing the mode of examnation, were received and read. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors. The Board will be

were conducted with closed doors. The Board will be a session six weeks by limitation.

Consul Fabens is here at Willard's Hotel.

By a recent arrangement of the Post-Office Department the transportation of the Southern mail via Potomae River to Agina Creek will be abandoned after the 1st July. Ou the 1st September the Washington and Alexandria Railroad will be completed, when the mail will be conveyed from this city by that oute, thus guarding against the interruptions by ice in the winter.

oute, thus guarding against the interruption by as in the winter.

The Navy Department received this morning a box of piratical flags captured by Lieut. Proble from piratical junks surk by him at the East Indies.

Sidney Webster, President's Private Secretary, has returned after a long absence.

An unusually large number of naval officers is in the city at present.

KNOW-NOTHING MASS MEETING.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 2, 1855.

The Mass Meeting to ratify the doings of the National Convention of Know-Nothings at Philadelphia, came off this evening. The vast square was deasely crowded. The meeting was called to order by John Dukehart, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who made a brief address—speaking of the first appearance of the great party in public to openly ratify and confirm the great republican principle that Americans shall rule America. Authony Kennedy was Chairman. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Americans shall rule America. Anthony Kennedy was Chairman. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

Resolved, That the principles and sentiments councisted by the American Convention be and they are hereby cordially approved of by the Americans of sittinore, and that we will ever endeavor to maintain them in all their purity and strength.

Resolved, That the American party fully recognizes the rights of the several States as expressed and reserved in the Constitution of the United States; that Congress under that Constitution possesses no power to legislate upon the subject of States; and that any agitation of that question, whether within or without Congress, is violative of that spirit of compromise in which the foundation of our Government was said, and should be condemned by every true lover of his country.

Resolved, That as the Naturalization Laws have been so long perverted to the basest purposes, by corrupt political demagnency are to cause the foreign elements to grow up to be a dangerous power in our midst, deciding our political contests as it pleases, that there exists an imperative necessity for their radical medification and structer enforcement.

The meeting is doubtless the largest political gathering ever held in this quarter; there cannot be less than 20,000 people in the square, all wild with enthusiasan. The ground presents a most animated spectavle, with its gay banners, transparencies, and brilliant fireworks. Some of the bands were preceded by a cannon and a salute was fired as they entered the Square. Among the motices on the banners we notice the following: "Union, and nothing but the Union;" "Sam is in "town, and will defend the firesides of the Sires of "76;" "No foreign dictation;" "Charity begins at "home;" "Sam is coming," &c.

Speeches were made by Raynor of North Carolina; Brown of Philadelphia; Boteler, Albert, Pike and others from the various stands. The meeting adjourned at a late hour and dispersed in good order, every one apparently well pleased with t

THE LIQUOR LAW IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, June 20, 1855.
It is said the Committee on the Maine Law in the Legislature have refused instructions from the State Temperance Association as to the adoption of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, approved by that body, and will report a bill less stringent and more in accordance with public feeling.

CONNECTICUT NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION.

at the McDenough House at 10 o'clock this morning The President, E. B. Cooke of The Waterbury American can, presided. About twenty members were present. The annual election resulted as follows: E. B. Cooks, President; Mr. Newton of The Middlesex Constitution and Alfred E. Burr of The Hartford Times, Vice Presidents; J. M. Woodward of The New-Haves Jour Treesdents; J. M. Woodward of The New Haves Journal, Secretary and Treasurer; James F. Babcock of The New-Haven Palladium, D. S. Ruddoch of The New-London Star, and Edgar Hoyt of The Stamford Advocate, as Executive Committee.

FROM CINCINNATI.

FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 20.

Judge Storer of the Superior Court issued an attachment to-day against the County Commissioners, Meesrs. Patton and Miller, for proceeding with the work on the Lunatic Asylum after the Court had allowed an injunction.

Extensive arrangements have been made for the celebration of the Fourth of July. Notice has been given that no Catholic or foreign military companies will be allowed to join in the procession. All the foreign Protestant Associations will unite in the proceedings.

The steam fire-engine built for the City of New-Orieans, was tried this afternoon. It threw a stream of water 262 feet through an inch and a half noxie, when the hose burst and the force of the water escaping broke a boy's leg.

The river is falling, but there still continues a good stage of water. The weather is warm and showery.

FROM PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Taesday, June 19, 1855.

A new paper called The Time, devoted to the American interests, edited by Edward MePerson, formerly of The Horrisburg American, has just been issued here. It takes strong ground against the Slavery platform. It has commenced under very k-vorable anapices.

It commenced raining heavily here last night and continued till this morning. There is now nime feet seven inches of water in the channel of the river.

FROM PITTSBURGH.

STORM AT DAYTON, OHIO.
DAYTON, O., Wednesday, June 20, 1835.
Our city was visited by a furious storm of wind ast rain last evening. The lightning struck the flat River Bridge and injured it slightly. The Miami and Stillwater Rivers rose rapidly, but no damage to the mills is reported. The Dayton and Xenia Railwadhas been much injured by enlverts being washed away. Trains have been delayed. It is thought the damage will be required by to-morrow.

damage will be repaired by to-morrow. RAILROAD CARS OFF THE TRACK

RAILROAD CARS OFF THE TRACK.

Bostos, Wednesday, Jane 20, 1855.

The steamboat train from New-York and Nowich ran over an ox near Ponfret this morning. Some of the cars were thrown off the track, and a considerable portion of it was torn up, but fortunately no see was injured.

The Royal Mail steamship Africa sailed from here at noon to-day for Liverpool, via Halifax, with the passengers and \$811,000 in specie.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 18, 1855.
The town of Bayon Sara has been nearly destroyed by fire. Loss half a million of dollars.

FIRE IS, ASTRONY-ST .- Shortly after 19 o'clock last night a fire was discovered in the fire-engine factory of James Smith, No. 39 Anthony st. The firemen ware quickly respondent to the alarm and is a short time extinguished the fire. The amount of damage could not be estimated. The loss is said to be got